

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

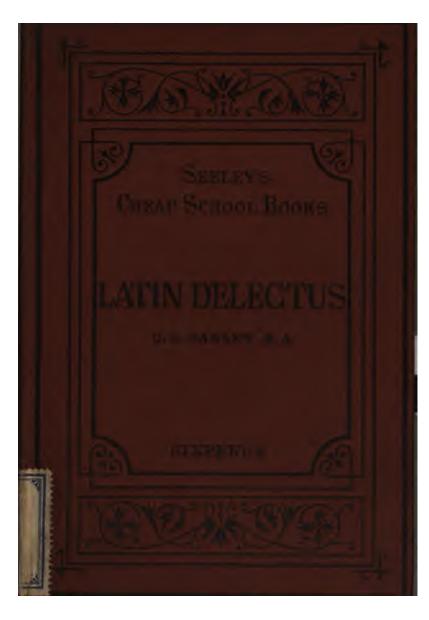
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

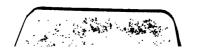
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/





.

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

It is proposed to publish a series of very cheap School Books, each containing from fifty to one hundred pages, in strong cloth binding, which will be sold at prices varying from Sixpence to One Shilling.

Small books, sold at a low price, which will serve for a term, or a half-year, and be read from beginning to end, will, it is thought, be found to effect an economy in what is often a heavy expense.

The following books of the series are ready:-

- OVID. Select passages; with Notes and Introductions by the Rev. A. J. Church, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Henley-on-Thames. 16mo, cloth, 6d.
- 2. HORACE. Select Odes; with Notes and Introductions by the Rev. W. J. Brodribb, M.A., Rector of Wootton Rivers, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 16mo, cloth, 8d.
- 3. CÆSAR. Selections from the Commentaries, including the British Expeditions. With Notes by the Rev. F. B. Butler, Assistant Master in Haileybury College. 16mo, cloth, 6d.
- 4. MILTON. Comus, Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and select
 Sonnets. With Notes and Introductions by the Rev. H. R.
 HUCKIN, M.A., Fourth Master in Merchant Taylors' School.
 16mo, cloth, 8d.
- 5. VIRGIL. Æneid, Book VI. With Notes by the Rev. A. J. Church, M.A. 16mo, cloth, 8d.
- COWPER. The Task, Books I. and IV. With Notes by J. W. HALES, M.A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, 16mo, cloth, 8d.
- GOLDSMITH. The Traveller, Deserted Village, and Retaliation. With Notes by the Rev. A. R. VARDY, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 16mo, cloth, 8d.
- 8. A LATIN DELECTUS. By Charles Oakley, M.A., late Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. 16mo, cloth, 6d.



A LATIN DELECTUS.

WITH A VOCABULARY.

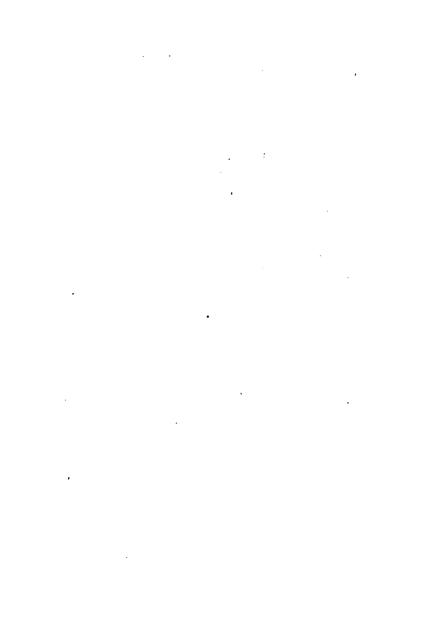
RY

CHARLES S. OAKLEY, M.A.,
LATE SCHOLAR OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.



SEELEY, JACKSON, & HALLIDAY, FLEET STREET,
LONDON. MDCCCLXXII.

29416. f. 1.



A LATIN DELECTUS.

Pubr amat. Galli vincuntur. Puer amat puellam. Caesar vicit Galliam. Dux castra movet. Saxa volventur. Domus aedificatur. Arbores crescunt. Hostes victi sunt. Aestas succedit veri. Puer mandatorum patris obliviscitur. Caius vescitur vino et pomis. Pater semper credit filio. Iuvenis fruitur salute. Consules magnos ludos fecerunt. Aedes Junonis eodem anno dedicatur. Castra moventur a duce. Acie hostes vicit. Magno dolore afficiuntur. Caesar in Galliam magnis itineribus contendit. Princeps rem suscipit. Imperator duas legiones conscribit. Legati ad imperatorem reverterunt. Legiones circum Aquileiam hiemabant. Legatus milites ex hibernis educit.

Proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes est. Hic pagus appellatur Tigurinus.

Apud Helvetios nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix.

Pauci de Romanis cadunt.

Imperator milites a praelio continebat.

Milites sarcinas humeris portabant.

Intrepidus viator Africam explorat.

Bonus miles fortiter pugnabit.

Praelium acriter dimicatum est.

Sidera multa micant nocte.

Novi hominem quem vidimus. Homo quem novi ibi fuit. Homo de quo locutus sum Athenis fuit. Vidi hominem cujus patrem novi. Vidi hominem cui dedi librum.

Cuius est ille liber? Balbi.

Australiam inde adiit, quæ Britannorum colonia est. Ea pars Galliae quae septentrionem spectat. Vocabula multa apud veteres auctores inveniuntur quorum usus omnino abolevit. Agricola, quem fortissimum virum fuisse constat, etiam in Britanniam pervenerat. Illum, cujus mentionem facio, plane nescio. Silesiam pervenit qui Germaniae pagus est. Civitatis pars fuit, qui domi manere noluerunt. Quae honesta, eadem pulchra sunt. Quid Romae faciam? Quid in illo tempore Caesar statuit? Si quid haberem, tihi darem. Panem, si quem emere possim, reportabo. Bis dat qui cito dat. Palmam qui meruit ferat. Gallia est omnis in partes tres divisa.

Dux fossam urbi circumdat. Mater puero togam induit. Dominus servo cruciatus minatur. Coloni oppidum moenibus circumdant. Mater veste filiam induit. Puella dat Julio pignus amoris. Redeunt jam gramina campis. Vincit qui patitur. Circumdat murum urbi. Otium divos rogat. Circumdat urbem muro. Nube candentes humeros amictus est. Ite domum saturae capellae. Aufert baculum puero. Senectus auferet vires mihi. Omnes Romam petierunt. Pater Castici regnum multos annos obtinuerat. Caius Balbo filiam suam in matrimonium dat. Caesar Labienum munitioni praefecit. Decimae legioni Caesar et indulserat praecipue, et propter virtutem confidebat maxime. Dies colloquio dictus est, ex eo die quintus. Genus hoc erat pugnae, quo Germani se exercuerant. Non placidam membris dat cura quietem.

Scit me abesse.
Sciebat me abesse.
Polliceor me venturum esse.
Turpe est invidere.
Malo mori quam foedari.
Hostes audacius subsistere coeperunt.
Dux frumento uti non potest.
Tutus ille non est quem omnes oderunt.
Tum demum Liscus quod ante tacuerat proponit.
Celebratam esse dedicationem ingenti studio tradunt.

Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus.

Omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est.

Plebs suis comitiis plus valuit.

Validiores olim Gallorum res fuisse summus auctorum divus Julius tradit.

M. Caedicius nuntiavit tribunis se noctis silentio audisse vocem.

Homerum oculis captum esse satis constat.

Captae urbis exitio non superesse statuerunt.

Helvetii angustos se fines habere arbitrantur.

Totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

Planities erat magna, et in ea tumulus terrenus satis grandis.

Ubi eo ventum est, Caesar talia locutus est.

Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, de suis virtutibus multa praedicavit.

Dum haec in colloquio geruntur, Caesari nuntiatum est equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere.

Caburi filius, summâ virtute et humanitate adolescens, ad hostes mittitur.

Victor Romam ad majus certamen rediit.

Tribuni, gratificantes patribus, rogationi intercesserunt. Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat.

Colonorum pars maxima incolumis Romam perfugere.

Nemo eos ullo crimine arguebat.

Camillus palam sceleris plebem arguit.

In dies magis augebat iras hominum.

Pessimo exemplo innoxii condemnati sunt.

Erant itinera duo quibus domo exire possent.

Balbus maturat ab urbe proficisci.

Dumnorix provinciae magnum numerum militum imperat. Germani pomaria non conserunt; sola terrae seges imperatur.

Tullus magnà glorià belli regnavit annos duos et triginta.

Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt.

Linguâ institutis legibus inter se differunt.

Legati, nobilissimi civitatis, ad Caesarem mittuntur.

Imperator progreditur ut hostes adoriatur.

Jubet milites se paratos ad pugnam habere.

Dolet puer quod librum amisit.

Curabo ut puerum bene erudiam.

Ita vivam ut salute fruar.

Si recte vivis salute frui potes.

Hibernacula, res nova militi Romano, aedificari caepta

Dixerunt veniisse libertatem plebis.

Consules, invisus plebi magistratus, creati sunt.

Caesar certior factus est Helvetios copias flumen transduxisse.

Orgetorix, Marco Messalà et Marco Pisone Consulibus, conjurationem fecit.

Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur.

Helvetios, datà facultate per provinciam eundi, ab injurià temperaturos esse non existimo.

Allobroges demonstrant sibi nihil esse reliquum.

Vir erat, si quis alius, ob virtutem commendandus.

Dux exploratores praemittit qui certa renuntient.

Exploratores praemittuntur ut quae viderint renuntient.

Legatos mittit rogatum auxilium.

Nonnulli multitudinem deterrent ne frumentum conferant.

Caesar equitatum praemittit qui videant quas in partes hostes iter faciant.

Si potes huc veni.

Decima legio Caesari gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset.

Legatis mandavit ut quae diceret Ariovistus cognoscerent et ad se referrent.

Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit.

Plus ibi boni mores valent, quam alibi bonae leges. Caesar magnam in spem veniebat, cognitis suis

postulatis, fore uti Ariovistus pertinacià desis-

Hoc fecit imperator, ut praesidium quam amicissimum, si quid opus esset, haberet.

Multa a Caesare in eam sententiam dicta sunt, quare negotio desistere non posset.

Lucretii carmina ut dicis ita sunt.

Manlio, ut ovans ingrederetur urbem, decretum est.

Civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis exirent.

His rebus fiebat ut minus late vagarentur.

Quum tanta moles mali instaret, civitas nihil auxilii quaesivit.

Ducentis annis ante quam Clusium oppugnarent in Italiam Galli descenderunt.

Id hoc facilius Helvetiis persuasit quod undique naturâ loci continentur.

Orgetorix ne causam diceret se eripuit.

Allobroges coegerunt Helvetii ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur.

Pontem qui erat ad Genevam jubet rescindi.

Caesar septimo die, quum iter non intermitteret, certior factus est Ariovisti copias non longe abesse.

Apud Germanos suscipere juvenes tam inimicitias seu patris seu propinqui quam amicitias, necesse est.

Funerum nulla est ambitio; id solum observatur, ut corpora clarorum virorum certis lignis crementur. Struem rogi nec vestibus nec odoribus cumulant: sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adjicitur. Sepulchrum caespes erigit. Monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem, ut gravem defunctis aspernantur. Lamenta et lacrymas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt. Feminis lugere honestum est: viris meminisse.

Caesari renuntiatum est Helvetios per provinciam iter

facturos esse.

Persuasit Castico ut regnum occuparet.

Gallorum gens dulcedine frugum capta Alpes transierat.

Aruns illiciendae gentis causa vinum in Galliam invexerat.

Galli, confestim signis convulsis, iter ingrediuntur. Caesar devictis Gallis in Hispaniam contendit.

Expulsus est civis quo manente Roma capi non poterat.

A Lucumone expeti paenae, nisi externâ vi quaesitâ, nequeunt.

Non est dubium quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possint.

Non abest suspicio quin mortem sibi consciverit.

Diem dicunt quâ ad ripam Rhodani conveniant.

Scipio, quum domi diutius manere non posset, in forum profectus est.

Rogant ut id Caesaris voluntate facere liceat.

Caesar memorià tenebat L. Cassium consulem occisum.

Caesar opere perfecto praesidia disponit.

Castella communit quo facilius hostes prohibere possit. Negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare.

Ostendit se, si vim facere conentur, prohibiturum.

Hostes navibus junctis Rhodanum transeunt.

Hâc viâ Sequanis invitis ire non possumus.

Ad Dumnorigem mittunt ut eo deprecatore rem a Sequanis impetrent.

Dumnorix Helvetiis amicus erat, quod ex ea civitate feminam in matrimonium duxerat.

Hâc oratione habitâ, mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes.

Itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, legio de quartà vigilià profecta est.

Caesar commodissimum esse statuit, omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, eo milites decimae legionis imponere.

Dux exercitu suo praesente talia conclamavit.

Convictibus et ĥospitiis non alia gens Germanis effusius indulget: pro fortuna quisque apparatis epulis excipit. Diem noctemque continuare potando, nulli probrum est.

Utrum Aravisci in Pannoniam ab Osis, Germanorum natione, an Osi ab Araviscis in Germaniam commigraverint, quum eodem adhuc sermone institutis moribus utantur, incertum est.

Quum Sequanis persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt.

Cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat.

Obsides inter se dant, Sequani ne Helvetios itinere prohibeant; Helvetii ut sine maleficio et injurià transeant.

Cum provinciae periculo erit ut homines bellicosos finitimos habeat.

Tempus oppidi oppugnandi adesse censeo.

Id concedendum esse non puto.

Legatus respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum esse.

Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibent.

Hic pagus, quum domo exisset, consulem interfecerat.

Auxilium Veientibus negandum esse decrevit.

Dixit plebem, intercessione sublatâ, tribuniciam potestatem evertisse. Senes juvenesque, agmine facto, in forum venerunt. Pace alibi partà, Romani Veiique in armis erant.

Dies dicta est tribunis plebis causae dicendae.

Romani praedas ex Šalpinati agro, nullo eam vim arcente, egerunt.

C. Julius Censor decessit: in ejus locum M. Cornelius suffectus est.

Dixit perfacile factu esse.

Summa alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi orta est.

Civitas parata erit ad bellum gerendum.

Id quod antea petenti denegaverat, ultro pollicitus est.

Postulavit Caesar, ne aut Aeduis aut eorum sociis Ariovistus bellum inferret.

Germanis facilitatem partiendi camporum spatia praestant. Caesar docebat quae senatus consulta facta essent.

Singularum gentium instituta ritusque, quatenus differant, quae nationes e Germania in Gallias commigraverint, expediam.

Quae pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem calamitatem Romanis intulerat, ea princeps poenas persolvit.

Quod Helvetii diebus viginti aegerrime confecerant id Caesar uno die fecit.

Ita Helvetii instituti sunt ut obsides accipere non dare consuerint.

Non modo frumenta in agris non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat.

Quum Romae essem vidi Ciceronem.

Rogavit me quid facerem.

Nescio cui librum dederim.

Scipio quod sit destitutus queritur.

Fallitur plebs quod speret patres tribunorum licentiam laturos.

Consules increpabat quod fide publicà decipi tribunos tulissent.

Nihil certatum est quominus comitia haberentur.

Quid Tirridatem terreat unice securus sum.

Titus proficisci ita statuit ut omnibus non profecturus videretur.

In utram partem fluat Arar judicari non potest.

Spem meam quum graves horum temporum tum varii nostri casus fefellerunt.

Qui locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus fore videbatur, in eo maximae moles molestiarum et turbulentissimae tempestates exstiterunt.

Quantum mihi vel fraus inimicorum vel causae amicorum vel res publica tribuet otii ad scribendum potissimum conferam.

Tibi, frater, neque hortanti deero neque roganti. M. Manlius cui Capitolino postea fuit cognomen.

Ejus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare egit: Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset: sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani, et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, quum hi, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute, quam dolo contenderent, aut insidiis niterentur.

Quae quum Balbus dixisset, tum adridens Cotta: Seroinquit, mihi, Balbe praecipis quid defendam. Ego enim, te disputante, quid contra dicerem mecum ipse meditabar, neque tam refellendi tui causà quam ea, quae minus intelligebam, requirendi. Quum autem suo cuique judicio sit utendum, difficile factu est me id sentire quod tu velis.

Habes, Balbe, quid Cotta, quid pontifex sentiat: fac nunc ergo intelligam tu quid sentias.

Primum docuisti deos esse, deinde quales essent.

Id tamen ipsum, quod mihi persuasum est auctoritate majorum, cur ita sit, nihil tu me doces.

Dic, inquit, quid requiras.

Dic id quod requiris.

Requiro cur de ea re tam multa dixeris.

Dixisti, quum coelum suspexissemus, statim nos intelligere esse aliquod numen, quo mundus regatur.

Non confidebas tam esse id perspicuum quam tu velles. Virginius viderit de filia, ubi venerit, quid agat.

Ariovistus respondit non sese Gallis sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse: omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno praelio pulsas ac superatas esse. Si iterum experiri velint, se iterum paratum esse decertare; si pace uti velint, iniquum esse de stipendio recusare, quod sua voluntate ad id tempus pependerint.

Interim, saepe ultro citroque quum legati inter eos mitterentur, Ariovistus postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret; vereri se, ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur; uterque cum equitatu veniret: alià ratione sesenon esseventurum.

Britanni olim regibus parebant, nunc per principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusque civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita, dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur. Dixit transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis.

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsae.

Eum vitae cursum tenere nonnulli potuerunt ut semper sine periculo esse possent.

Utinam mihi initium requiescendi atque animum ad propria studia referendi foret.

Me, Catule, hoc ipsum nihil agere et plane cessare delectat.

Germani, si indulseris ebrietati suggerendo quantum concupiscunt, haud minus facile vitiis quam armis vincentur.

Aleam sobrii inter seria exercent, tantà lucrandi perdendive temeritate, ut, cum omnia defecerunt, extremo ac novissimo jactu de libertate et de corpore contendant. Victus voluntariam servitutem adit: quamvis junior, quamvis robustior, alligari se ac venire patitur. Eà est in re prava pervicacia: ipsi fidem vocant.

Quantum obstabat, quominus, ut quaeque gens evaluerat, sedes occuparet?

The Combat of the Horatii and Curiatii.

Forte in duobus tum exercitibus erant trigemini fratres, nec aetate, nec viribus dispares. Horatios Curiatiosque fuisse satis constat; nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior: tamen in re tam clarà nominum error manet; utrius populi Horatii, utrius Curiatii fuerint. Auctores utroque trahunt: plures tamen invenio, qui Romanos Horatios vocent. Hos ut sequar inclinat animus. Cum trigeminis agunt reges, ut pro suà quisque patrià dimicent ferro: ibi imperium fore, unde victoria fuerit. Nihil recusatur: tempus et locus convenit. Priusquam dimicarent, foedus ictum inter

Romanos et Albanos est his legibus, ut, cujusque populi cives eo certamine vicissent, is alteri populo cum bonà

pace imperitaret.

Datur signum: infestisque armis, velut acies, terni juvenes, magnorum exercituum animos gerentes, concurrunt: nec his, nec illis periculum suum; publicum imperium servitiumque obversatur animo, futuraque ea deinde patriae fortuna, quam ipsi fecissent. manibus, quum jam non motus tantum corporum, agitatioque anceps telorum armorumque, sed vulnera quoque et sanguis spectaculo essent; duo Romani, super alium alius, vulneratis tribus Albanis, exspirantes corruerunt. Ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Romanas legiones jam spes tota, nondum tamen cura, deseruerat, exanimes vice unius, quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant. Forte is integer fuit, ut universis solus nequaquam par, sic adversus singulos ferox. Ergo, ut segregaret pugnam eorum capessit fugam, ita ratus secuturos, ut quisque vulnere affectum corpus sineret. Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, quum respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes: unum haud procul ab sese abesse. In eum magno impetu rediit. Et dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis. uti opem ferant fratri, jam Horatius, caeso hoste victor, secundam pugnam petebat. Jam clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum: et ille defungi praelio festinat. Prius itaque, quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, et alterum Curiatium conficit. Jamque, æquato Marte, singuli supererant: sed nec spe nec viribus pares. Alterum intactum ferro corpus et geminata victoria ferocem in certamen tertium dabant: alter, fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, victusque fratrum ante se strage, victori objicitur hosti. Nec illud. praelium fuit. Romanus male sustinenti arma gladium superne jugulo defigit: jacentem spoliat. Romani ovantes et gratulantes Horatium accipiunt: eo majore cum gaudio, quo prope metum res fuerat. Ad sepulturam inde suorum nequaquam paribus animis vertuntur; quippe imperio alteri aucti, alteri ditionis alienae facti. Sepulchra exstant, quo quisque loco cecidit: duo Romana uno loco propius Albam, tria Albana Romam versus; sed distantia locis, et ut pugnatum est.

Hercules and Cacus.

Herculem in ea loca, Geryone interempto, boves mirâ specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, quâ, præ se armentum agens, nando trajecerat, loco herbido, ut quiete et pabulo laeto reficeret boves, et ipsum fessum vià procubuisse. Ibi quum eum, cibo vinoque gravatum, sopor oppressisset, pastor accola ejus loci, nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus pulchritudine boum, quum avertere eam praedam vellet, quia, si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset, ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum eo deductura erant; aversos boves, eximium quemque pulchritudine, caudis in speluncam traxit. Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus, quum gregem perlustrasset oculis, et partem abesse numero sensisset, pergit ad proximam speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent. Quae ubi omnia foras versa vidit, nec in partem aliam ferre, confusus atque incertus animi, ex loco infesto agere porro armentum occepit. Inde quum actae boves quaedam ad desiderium, ut fit, relictarum mugissent, reddita inclusarum ex speluncâ boum vox Herculem convertit. Quem quum vadentem ad speluncam Cacus vi prohibere conatus esset, ictus clava, fidem pastorum nequicquam invocans, morte occubuit.

Brutus and the Oracle.

Comes his additus L. Junius Brutus, Tarquiniâ sorore regis natus, juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cujus simulationem induerat. Is quum primores civitatis a Tarquinio interfectos audisset, neque in animo suo quicquam regi timendum, neque in fortuna concupiscendum relinquere statuit, contemptuque tutus esse, ubi in jure parum praesidii esset. Ērgo ex industrià factus ad imitationem stultitiae, quum se suaque praedae esse regi sineret, Bruti quoque haud abnuit cognomen: ut sub ejus obtentu cognominis liberator ille populi Romani animus latens opperiretur tempora sua. tum ab Tarquiniis ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius, quam comes, aureum baculum, inclusum corneo cavato ad id baculo, tulisse donum Apollini dicitur, per ambages effigiem ingenii sui. Quo postquam ventum est, perfectis patris mandatis, cupido incessit animos juvenum sciscitandi, ad quem eorum regnum Romanum esset venturum. Ex infimo specu vocem redditam ferunt: "Imperium summum Romae habebit, qui vestrum primus, O juvenes, osculum matri tulerit." Tarquinii, ut Sextus, qui Romae relictus fuerat, ignarus responsi expersque imperii esset, rem summa ope taceri jubent: ipsi inter se, uter prior, quum Romam redissent, matri osculum daret, sorti permittunt. Brutus, alio ratus spectare Pythicam vocem, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset.

Horatius Cocles defends the Bridge.

Quum hostes adessent, pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant: urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiis; alia muris, alia Tiberi objecto videbantur tuta. Pons sub-

licius iter paene hostibus dedit; ni unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles; (id munimentum illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit) qui, positus forte in statione pontis, quum captum repentino impetu Janiculum, atque inde citatos decurrere hostes vidisset, trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens, obtestansque deorum et hominum fidem, testabatur: "nequicquam deserto praesidio eos fugere. Si transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, jam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque, quam in Janiculo, fore. Itaque monere, praedicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, interrumpant. impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum. Vadit inde in primum aditum pontis: insignisque inter conspecta cedentium pugnae terga, obversis cominus ad ineundum praelium armis ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes. Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Lartium ac Titum Herminium, ambos claros genere factisque. Cum his primam periculi procellam, et quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, parumper sustinuit: deinde eos quoque ipsos, exiguâ parte pontis relictâ, revocantibus qui rescindebant, cedere in tutum coegit. Circumferens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres Etruscorum, nunc singulos provocare, nunc increpare omnes, 'Servitia regum superborum, suæ libertatis immemores, alienam oppugnatum venire.' Cunctati aliquamdiu sunt. dum alius alium, ut proelium incipiant, circumspectant; pudor deinde commovit aciem, et, clamore sublato, undique in unum hostem tela conjiciunt. Quae quum in objecto cuncta scuto haesissent, neque ille minus obstinatus ingenti pontem obtineret gradu, jam impetu conabantur detrudere virum: quum simul fragor rupti pontis. simul clamor Romanorum, alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, payore subito impetum sustinuit. Tunc Cocles, 'Tiberine pater,' inquit, 'te sancte precor, haec arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias.' Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit: multisque superincidentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit, rem ausus plus famae habituram ad posteros, quam fidei. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit: statua in comitio posita, agri quantum uno die circumaravit, datum. Privata quoque inter publicos honores studia eminebant: nam in magnà inopià pro domesticis copiis unusquisque ei aliquid, fraudans se ipse victu suo, contulit.

The Battle of the Lake Regillus.

A. Postumius dictator, T. Aebutius magister equitum, magnis copiis peditum equitumque profecti, ad lacum Regillum in agro Tusculano agmini hostium occurrerunt: et, quia Tarquinios esse in exercitu Latinorum auditum est, sustineri ira non potuit, quin extemplo confligerent. Ergo etiam proelium aliquanto, quam cetera, gravius atque atrocius fuit. Non enim duces ad regendam modo consilio rem affuere, sed, · suismet ipsis corporibus dimicantes, miscuere certamina: nec quisquam procerum ferme hâc aut illà ex acie sine vulnere, praeter dictatorem Romanum, excessit. In Postumium, prima in acie suos adhortantem instruentemque, Tarquinius Superbus, quanquam jam aetate et viribus erat gravior, equum infestus admisit : ictusque ab latere, concursu suorum receptus in tutum est. Et ad alterum cornu Aebutius magister equitum in Octavium Mamilium impetum dederat. Nec fefellit veniens Tusculanum ducem: contra quem et ille concitat equum: tantaque vis infestis venientium hastis fuit, ut brachium Aebutio trajectum sit, Mamilio pectus percussum. Hunc quidem in secundam aciem Latini recepere: Aebutius, quum saucio brachio tenere telum non posset, pugna excessit. Latinus dux, nihil deterritus vulnere proelium ciet; et, quia suos perculsos videbat, arcessit cohortem exsulum Romanorum, cui L. Tarquinii filius praeerat. Ea, quod majore pugnabat irâ ob erepta bona patriamque ademptam, pugnam parumper restituit. Referentibus jam pedem ab ea parte Romanis, M. Valerius, Publicolae frater, conspicatus ferocem juvenem Tarquinium ostentantem se in primă exsulum acie, domestică etiam gloria accensus, ut, cujus familiae decus ejecti reges erant, ejusdem interfecti forent, subdit calcaria equo, et Tarquinium infesto spiculo petit. Tarquinius retro in agmen suorum infenso cessit hosti. Valerium, temere invectum in exsulum aciem, ex transverso quidam adortus transfigit : nec quicquam equitis vulnere equo retardato, moribundus Romanus, labentibus super corpus armis, ad terram defluxit. Dictator Postumius, postquam cecidisse talem virum, exsules ferociter citato agmine invehi, suos perculsos cedere animadvertit; cohorti suae, quam delectam manum praesidii causa circa se habebat, dat signum, ut, quem suorum fugientem viderint, pro hoste habeant. Ita metu ancipiti versi a fugă Romani in hostem, et restituta acies. Cohors dictatoris tum primum proelium iniit: integris corporibus animisque fessos adorti exsules cædunt. Ibi alia inter proceres coorta pugna. Imperator Latinus, ubi cohortem exsulum a dictatore Romano prope circumventam vidit, ex subsidiariis manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit. Hos agmine venientes T. Herminius legatus conspicatus, interque eos insignem veste armisque Mamilium noscitans, tanto vi majore, quam paullo ante magister equitum, cum hostium duce proelium iniit, ut et uno ictu transfixum per latus occiderit Mamilium, et ipse inter spoliandum corpus hostis veruto percussus, quum victor in castra esset relatus, inter primam curationem exspiraverit. Tum ad equites dictator advolat, obtestans, ut fesso jam pedite, descendant ex equis, et pugnam capessant. Dicto paruere: desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum, et pro antesignanis parmas objiciunt. Recipit extemplo animum pedestris acies, postquam juventutis proceres aequato genere pugnae secum partem periculi sustinentes vidit. Tum demum impulsi Latini, perculsaque inclinavit acies. Equiti admoti equi, ut persequi hostem posset: secuta et pedestris acies. Ibi, nihil nec divinae nec humanae opis dictator praetermitteus, aedem Castori vovisse fertur: ac pronuntiasse militi praemia, qui primus, qui secundus, castra hostium intrasset : tantusque ardor fuit, ut eodem impetu, quo fuderant hostem, Romani castra caperent. Hoc modo ad lacum Regillum pugnatum est.

The Fabii undertake the War against the Veientines.

Tum Fabia gens senatum adiit. Consul pro gente loquitur: "Assiduo magis, quam magno, praesidio, ut scitis, Patres conscripti, bellum Veiens eget. Vos alia bella curate. Fabios hostes Veientibus date. Auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore. Nostrum id nobis velut familiare bellum, privato samptu gerere' in animo est. Respublica et milite illic et pecunià vacet." Gratiae ingentes actae. Consul e curia egressus, comitante Fabiorum agmine, qui in vestibulo curiae, senatus-consultum expectantes, steterant, domum rediit. Jussi armati postero die ad limen consulis adesse, domos inde discedunt. Manat totà urbe rumor: Fabios ad cœlum laudibus ferunt. liam unam subisse civitatis onus: Veiens bellum in privatam curam, in privata arma versum. Si sint duae roboris ejusdem in urbe gentes; deposcant, haec Volscos

sibi, illa Aequos: populo Romano tranquillam pacem agente, omnes finitimos subigi populos posse. Fabii postero die arma capiunt: quo jussi erant, conveniunt. Consul, paludatus egrediens, in vestibulo gentem omnem suam instructo agmine videt: acceptus in signa ferri jubet. Nunquam exercitus neque minor numero, neque clarior famà et admiratione hominum, per urbem incessit. Sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis, quorum neminem ducem sperneret egregius quibuslibet temporibus senatus, ibant, unius familiae viribus Veienti populo pestem minitantes. Sequebatur turba, propria alia cognatorum sodaliumque, nihil medium, nec spem, nec curam, sed immensa omnia volventium animo; alia publica, sollicitudine excitata, favore et admiratione stupens, "ire fortes, ire felices," jubent, "inceptis eventus pares reddere: consulatus inde ac triumphos, omnia praemia ab se, omnes honores sperare." Praetereuntibus Capitolium arcemque et alia templa, quicquid deorum oculis, quicquid animo occurrit, precantur, ut illud agmen faustum atque felix mittant, sospites brevi in patriam ad parentes restituant. sum missae preces.

A long-imprisoned Debtor appears in the Forum.

Et bellum Volscum imminebat, et civitas, secum ipsa discors, intestino inter Patres plebemque flagrabat odio, maxime propter nexos ob aes alienum. Fremebant, se, foris pro libertate et imperio dimicantes, domi a civibus captos et oppressos esse: tutioremque in bello, quam in pace, inter hostes, quam inter cives, libertatem plebis esse:" invidiamque eam, sua sponte gliscentem, insignis unius calamitas accendit. Magno natu quidam cum omnium malorum suorum insignibus

se in forum projecit. Obsita erat squalore vestis, foedior corporis habitus pallore ac macie perempti. Ad hoc, promissa barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris. Noscitabatur tamen in tantà deformitate, et ordines duxisse aiebant, aliaque militiae decora vulgo, miserantes eum, jactabant. Ipse, testes honestarum aliquot locis pugnarum, cicatrices adverso pectore ostentabat. Sciscitantibus, "unde ille habitus? unde deformitas?" quum circumfusa turba esset prope in concionis modum, "Sabino bello," ait, "se militantem, quia propter populationes agri non fructu modo caruerit, sed villa incensa fuerit, direpta omnia, pecora abacta, tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, aes alienum fecisse; id, cumulatum usuris, primo se agro paterno avitoque exuisse, deinde fortunis aliis: postremo, velut tabem, pervenisse ad corpus. Ductum se ab creditore, non in servitium, sed in ergastulum et carnificinam esse." Inde ostentare tergum, foedum recentibus vestigiis verberum. Ad haec visa auditaque clamor ingens oritur.

The Ancient Germans.

Ipsos Germanos indigenas crediderim, minimeque aliarum gentium adventibus et hospitiis mixtos; quia nec terrà olim sed classibus advehebantur, qui mutare sedes quaerebant. Quis porro praeter periculum horridi et ignoti maris, Asià aut Africà aut Italià relictà, Germaniam peteret informem terris, asperam coelo, tristem cultu aspectuque, nisi si patria sit? Celebrant carminbus antiquis (quod unum apud illos memoriae et annalium genus est) Suistonem deum terrà editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Manno tres filios adsignant, e quorum nominibus proximi Oceano Ingaevones, medii Hermiones, ceteri Istaevones vocentus.

Fuisse apud eos et Herculem memorant; primumque omnium virorum fortium ituri in praelia canunt.

Ipse eorum opinionibus accedo, qui Germaniae populos nullis aliis aliarum nationum connubiis infectos, propriam et sinceram et tantum sui similem gentem exstitisse arbitrantur. Unde habitus quoque corporum, quanquam in tanto hominum numero, idem omnibus: truces et coerulei oculi, rutilae comae, magna corpora et tantum ad impetum valida; laboris atque operum non eadem patientia; minimeque sitim aestumque tolerare adsueverunt. Terra, etsi aliquanto specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda: humidior, qua Gallias, ventosior, qua Noricum ac Pannoniam aspicit; satis ferax, frugiferarum arborum impatiens, pecorum fecunda; sed ne armentis quidem suus honor, aut gloria frontis: numero gaudent: eaeque solae et gratissimae opes sunt. Argentum et aurum propitii an irati dii negaverint dubito. Nec tamen affirmaverim nullam Germaniae venam argentum aurumve gignere; quis emin scrutatus est? possessione et usu haud perinde adficiuntur. videre apud illos argentea vasa, legatis et principibus eorum muneri data, non in alia vilitate quam quae humo finguntur.

Hiems et ver et aestas intellectum et vocabula habent: Autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur.

Nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitari, satis notum est: ne pati quidem inter se junctas sedes. Colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit. Vicos locant, non in nostrum morem, connexis et cohaerentibus aedificiis: suam quisque domum spatio circumdat, sive adversus casus ignis remedium, sive inscitià aedificandi. Ne cementorum quidem apud illos aut tegularum usus; materià ad omnia utuntur informi, et citra speciem aut delectationem. Quaedam

loca diligentius illinunt terrà, ita purà ac splendente, ut picturam ac lineamenta colorum imitetur. Solent et subterraneos specus aperire, eosque multo insuper fimo onerant, suffugium hiemi et receptaculum frugibus; quia rigorem frigorum ejusmodi locis molliunt: et si quando hostis advenit, aperta populatur: abdita autem et defossa, aut ignorantur, aut eo ipso fallunt quod quaerenda sunt.

Hertham, id est, Terram matrem, colunt, eamque intervenire rebus hominum, invehi populis arbitrantur. Est in insula Oceani castum nemus, dicatumque in eo vehiculum veste contectum, attingere uni sacerdoti concessum. Is adesse penetrali deam intelligit, vectamque bubus feminis multa cum veneratione prosequitur. Laeti tunc dies, festa loca, quaecunque adventu hospitioque dignatur. Non bella ineunt, non arma sumunt, clausum omne ferrum: pax et quies tunc tantum nota, tunc tantum amata, donec idem sacerdos satiatam conversatione mortalium deam templo reddat : mox vehiculum et vestes, et, si credere velis, numen ipsum secreto lacu abluitur. Servi ministrant, quos statim idem lacus haurit. Arcanus binc terror sanctaque ignorantia, quid sit illud quod tantum perituri vident.

A German Assembly.

Illud ex libertate vitium, quod non simul nec ut jussi conveniunt, sed et alter et tertius dies cunctatione coeuntium absumitur. Ut turbae placuit, considunt armati. Silentium per sacerdotes, quibus tum et coercendi jus est, imperatur. Mox rex vel princeps, prout aetas cuique, prout nobilitas, prout decus bellorum, prout facundia est, audiuntur, auctoritate suadendi magis quam jubendi potestate. Si displicuit sententia.

fremitur aspernantur; sin placuit, frameas concutiunt. Honoratissimum assensus genus est, armis laudare. Nihil neque publicae neque privatae rei, nisi armati agunt. Sed arma sumere non ante cuiquam moris, quam civitas suffecturum probaverit. Tum in ipso concilio, vel principum aliquis vel pater vel propinquus scuto frameaque juvenem ornant: haec apud illos toga, hic primus juventae honos; ante hoc domus pars videntur, mox reipublicae.

Eulogy of Agricola.

Si quis piorum manibus locus; si, ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore exstinguuntur magnae animae; placide quiescas, nosque, domum tuam, ab infirmo desiderio et muliebribus lamentis, ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est: admiratione te potius, te immortalibus laudibus, et, si natura suppeditet, similitudine decorabimus. verus honos, ea conjunctissimi cujusque pietas. filiae quoque uxorique praeceperim, sic patris, sic mariti memoriam venerari, ut omnia facta dictaque ejus secum revolvant, formamque ac figuram animi magis, quam corporis, complectantur; non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus quae marmore aut aere finguntur: sed ut vultus hominum, ita simulacra vultus. imbecilla ac mortalia sunt, forma mentis aeterna: quam tenere et exprimere non per alienam materiam et artem, sed tuis ipse moribus possis. Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus, quidquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est in animis hominum, in aeternitate temporum, famà rerum. Nam multos veterum velut inglorios et ignobiles, oblivio obruet : Agricola, posteritati narratus et traditus, superstes erit.

VOCABULARY.

This vocabulary is intended only to translate the words to suit the sense of the passages contained in the work, and the renderings will often be found arbitrary if considered as general meanings of the words.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

a., adjective
s., substantive
pron., pronoun
conj., conjunction
irreg., irregular
v., verb
part., participle
f., feminine

m., masculine
n., neuter
adv., adverb
prep., preposition
dep., deponent
fr., from
term., terminations

a or ab, prep., from; by abactus, part., fr. abigo abdo, v. 3, didi, to hide abigo, v. 3, egi, to drive away abluo, v. 3, to wash abnuo, v. 3, to refuse abolesco, v. 3, evi, to be obsolete absum (conjug. like sum), to be absent ac, conj., and accedo, v. 3, cassi, to approach; to be added to

accendo, v. 3, to set on fire
accipio, v. 3, cepi, to receive
accola, s. 1, c., an inhabitant;
one who dwells near
actes, s. 5, f., a line of battle
acriter, adv., keenly
actus, part., fr. ago; gratiae
actae sunt, thanks were
given
ad, prep., to; at
addo, v. 3, didi, to add
adduco, v. 3, xi, to lead to;
bring to

adductus, part., fr. adduco, induced ademptus, part., fr. adimo adeo, v., to come to; approach adhortor, v. dep. 1, to exhort adhuc, adv., still **adimo,** v. 3, emi, to take away aditus, s. 4, m., an approach adjicio, v. 3, jeci, to throw upon in addition; to add to adjuvo, v. 1, vi, to assist admiratio, s. 3, f., admiration admitto, v. 3, si, to let go; equum admisit, he put his horse to speed admotus, part., fr. admoveo admoveo, v. 2, vi, to bring forward adolescens, s.3, m., a young man adorior, v. dep., 3, to attack adortus, part., fr. adorior **adrideo**, v. 3, si, to smile adsigno, v. 1, to assign **adsuesco**, v. 3, to become accustomed to adsuevi, perf., fr. adsuesco advehor, pass., v. 3, to make a journey (to) adventus, s. 4, m., a coming; approach adversus, prep., against advolo, v. I, to fly to; hurry to aedes, s. 3, f., a temple aedificium, s. 2, n., a building aedifico, v. I, to build aegerrime, adv., with very great difficulty **aequo**, v. 1, to make equal **8.08**, s. 3, n., aeris, brass; money; facere aes alienum, to incur a aestas, s. 3, f., summer aestus, s. 4, m., heat **aetas**, s. 3, f., age aeternitas, s. 3, f., eternity afficio, v. 3, feci, to affect; hurt ; influence

affirmo. v. i. to assert ager, s. 2, m., agri, a field; land. agitatio, s. 3, f., a shaking. agmen, s. 3, n., an army; troop; train ago, v. 3, egi, to drive; to plead **agrestis**, a., rustic; wild **aio,** v., to say alacritas, s. 1, f., eagerness; de-Albanus, a. 3 term., belonging to Alba alea, s. 1, f., dice; gambling alibi, adv., elsewhere alienus, a. 3 term., another's; of another alio, adv., in another direction aliquamdiu, adv., for a certain time aliquanto, adv., somewhat; to a certain extent. **aliquantum**, adv., a little; somewhat aliqui, aliquae, aliquod : aliquis, aliqua, aliquid; some one; something aliquot, indecl., several alius, a. 3 term., another; different. alligo, v. I, to bind **Alpes,** s. 3, f. pl., the Alps alter, a. um, the other (of two) ambages, s. 3, f. pl., an allegory **ambitio**, s. 3, f., ostentation. ambo, ae, o, a., both amicio, v. 4, ii and ivi, to clothe amicissimus, a. 3 term., most friendly. amicitia, s. 1, f., friendship amictus, part., fr. amicio amitto, v. 3, misi, to lose amo, v. I, to love **amor**, s. 3, m., love an, conj., or anceps, a. ancipitis, doubtful angustus, a. 3 term., narrow

anima, s. I, f., a soul animadverto, v. 3, to notice animus, s. 2, m., a mind; courannalis, s. 3, m., a chronicle (in pl.); annals annus, s. 2, m., a year ante, adv., before antesignanus, s. 2, m., a frontrank man. antiquus, a. 3 term., ancient aperio, v. 4, to open apertus, part., open Apollo, s. 3, m., linis, Apollo apparatus, part., prepared **appeto**, v. 3, to encroach upon apud, prep., among arbitror, v. dep. 1, to think arbor, s. 3, f., a tree arcanus, a. 3 term., mysterious **arceo**, v. 2, to repel arcesso, v. 3, ivi, to summon ardor, s. 3, m., vehemence arduus, a. 3 term., lofty argenteus, a. 3 term., of silver argentum, s. 2, n., silver **arguo**, v. 3, to accuse arma, s. 2, n. pl., arms **armentum,** s. 2, n., a herd armo, v. I, to arm **arx,** s. 3, f., arcis, a citadel aspectus, s. 4, m., aspect; appearance asper, a. 3 term., severe (of climate) aspernor, v. dep. 1, to despise aspicio, v. 3, exi, to look towards assiduus, a. 3 term., perpetual Athenae, s. I, f. pl., Athens atque, conj., and atrox, a., bloodthirsty (of a battle) attingo, v. 3, tigi, to touch auctor, s. 3, m., an author; an originator; a guarantee auctus, part., fr. augeo

audacia, s. r, f., boldness audacius, adv., more boldly audeo, v. 2, to dare audio, v. 4 (perf. inf., sometimes audisse), to hear auditum est, impers. v., it was, or has been heard aufero, v. 3, tuli, to take away aufugio, v. 3, fugi, to run away augeo, v. 2, auxi, to increase augustus, a. 3 term., reverend; august aureus, a. 3 term., golden aurora, s. I, f., dawn ausus, part. perf. act., from audeo aut, conj., or : aut-aut, either, auxilium, s. 2, n., help averto, v. 3, to drive away avitus, a. 3 term., belonging to one's grandfather

В.

baculum, s. 2, n., a stick barba, s. 1, f., a beard bellicosus, a. 3 term., warlike bellum, s. 2, n., war bene, adv., well bis, adv., twice bonus, a. 3 term., good **bos**, s. 3, m., bovis, an ox brachium, s. 2, n., an arm **brevi,** adv., shortly Britanni, a. 3 term., pl., the Britons Brutus, s. 2, m., Brutus (properly, dull, dense) bubus, dat. and abl., pl. fr. bos

C.

cado, v. 3, cecidi, to fall caedo, v. 3, cecidi, to strike; to slay

caespes, s. 3, m., turf caesus, part., fr. coedo calamitas, s. 3, f., calamity calcar, s. 3, n., a spur campus, s. 2, m., a plain capella, s. 1, f., a she-goat capillus, s. 2, m., a lock (of hair) capio, v. 3, cepi, to take captus, part., fr. capio careo, v. 2, to be without; to lose **carmen,** s. 3, n., a poem carnificina, s. 1, f., torture Cassianus, a. 3 term., belonging to Cassius **castellum**, s. 2, n., a fort castra, s. 2, n. pl., a camp castus, a. 3 term., holy; sacred casus, s. 4, m., a fall; accident; misfortune cauda, s. 1, f., a tail **causa**, s. 1, f., a cause **cavo,** v. I, to make hollow cedo, v. 3, cessi, to go; to yield celebro, v. 1, to celebrate cementum, s. 2, n., an unhewn stone censeo, v. 2, to think; consider censor, s. 3, m., a censor certamen, s. 3, n., a contest **certo,** v**.** I, to strive certus, a. 3, term., certain; fixed **cesso,** v. I, to be idle ceterus, a. 3 term., the other; the rest **cibus**, s. 2, m., food cicatrix, s. 3, f., a scar cieo, v. 2, civi, to call upon; arouse circa, prep., around circum, prep., around circumaro, v. 1, to plough around circumdo, v. 1. dedi, to put around; to surround **circumfero**, v. 3, tuli, to cast round

circumfundo, v. 3, fudi, to pour around circumspecto, v. r, to look round upon circumsto, v. 1, steti, to stand round circumvenio, v. 4, veni, to surcircumventus, part. fr. circumcitatus, part., urged on; swift cito, adv., quickly citra, prep., on this side of: falling short of civis, s. 3, c., a citizen civitas, s. 3, f., a state; community crimen, s. 3, n., a crime; charge clamor, s. 3, m., a shout clarus, a. 3 term., illustrious classis, s. 3, f., a fleet claudo, v. 3, to shut; to sheathe (ferrum) clava, s. 1, f., a club coactus, part., fr. cogo coalescere, v. 3, alui, to grow together coelum, s. 2, n., pl., coeli, the sky, heaven; climate **coepio,** v. 3, i, to begin coeruleus, a. 3, term., blue cognatus, s. 2, m., a relation **cognomen,** s. 3, n., a surname cognosco, v. 3, novi, to find out cogo, v. 3, coegi, to compel cohoerens, part., united cohors, s. 3, f., a cohort colligo, v. 3, legi, to collect colloquium, s. 2, n, a parley colo, v. 3, to worship; to cultivate: to dwell, live colonia, s. 1, f., a colony colonus, s. 2, m., a colonist color, s. 3, m., colour columba, s. 1, f., a dove comae, s. 1, f. pl., hair

comes, s. 3, c., a companion cominus, adv., hand to hand; obversis cominus armis, with arms held ready for hand-to-hand combat comitium, s. 2, n, the assembly hall, comitium pl. comitia, elections comitor, v. dep. 1, to accompany. **commendo**, v. r, to commend commigro, v. 1, to migrate commodissimus, a. 3 term., most convenient **commoveo.** v. 2. to arouse : to alarm communio, v. 4, to fortify communis, a., common compello, v. 3, puli, to drive complector, v. dep. 3, to embrace concedo, v. 3, cessi, to concede; allow concessus, part., fr. concedo concilium, s. 2, n., an assembly conclo, s. 3, f., a meeting; esp., irregular meeting, a mob concito, v. I, to urge forward conclamo, v. I, to say aloud concupisco, v. 3. ivi, to covet concurro, v. 3, to run together concursus, s. 4, m., a running together; a meeting condemno, v. 1, to condemn conditor, s. 3, m., a founder confero, v. 3, tuli, to bring together to contribute confestim, adv., immediately conficio, v. 3, to despatch ; kill: to accomplish confido, v. 3, to trust confligo, v. 3, xi, to encounter; to contend confundo, v. 3, fudi, to conconjicio, v. 3, jeci, to throw

conjunctissimus, most nearly bound (to another) conjuratio, s. 3, f., a conspiracy connexus, part., fr. connecto, connected connubium, s. 2, n., marriage conor, v. dep. 1, to attempt conscisco, v. 3, scivi, to procure conscribo, v. 3, psi, to enroll conscriptus, part., fr conscribo consero, v. 3, to join to plant consequor, v. 3, secutus sum, to reach consilium, s. 2, n., a plan; wisdom conspectus, part., fr. conspicio, conspicuous conspicor, v. dep. 1, to see; ob**constat**, v. *impers*. it is agreed constituo, v. 3, to place consuesco, v. 3, suevi, to be accustomed consulatus, s. 4, m., a consulship consul, J. 3, m., a consul consulo, v. 3, to consult; take measures contectus, part., fr. contego contego, v. 3, xi, to cover contemplatio, s. 3, f., contemplation contemptus, s. 4, m., contempt contendo, v. 3, to strive; to **contineo.** v. 2, to hold back contingo, v. 3, tigi, to touch continuo, v. 1, to prolong contra, prep., against contuli, v. 3, perf. of confero convenio, v. 4, veni, to assemble; to suit; to be agreed upon convello, v. 3, to pull up conventus, s. 4, m., a meeting: agreement

conversatio, s. 3, f., companionship conversus, part., changed **converto,** v. 3, to turn back; change convictus, s. 4, m., a gathering; society convulsus, part., fr. convello coorior, v. dep. 4, to arise coortus, part., fr. coorior copia, s. I, f., abundance: pl. copiae, supplies; forces corneus, a. 3 term., of horn cornu, s. 4, n., a horn; a wing (of an army) corpus, s. 3, n., oris, a body **corruo**, v. 3, to fall **creditor**, s. 3, m., a creditor **credo**, v. 3, didi, to believe; **cremo**, v. 1, to burn creo, v. I, to create cresco, v. 3, crevi, to grow crimen, s. 3, n., a crime; charge cruciatus, s. 4, m., torture cultus, s. 4, m., cultivation cum, adv., same as quum cum, prep., with **cumulo,** v. 1, to pile up **cunctor,** v. 1, to delay cunctus, a. 3, term., all cupido, s. 3, f., dinis, desire **cura,** s. 1, f., care curatio, s. 3, f., a taking care of; attention curia, s. 1, f., the senate house curo, v. I, to care; to take care of; to charge oneself with curriculum, s. 2, n., a racecourse cursus, s. 4, m., a course; running

D.

de, prep., from, concerning

dea, s. 1, f., a goddess **decedo**, v. 3, to depart; to ' die decerno, v. 3, crevi, to decree decimus, a. 3 term., tenth **decipio**, v. 3, to deceive decoro, v. 1, to honour decretus, part., fr. decerno decurro, v. 3, to hurry on decus, s. 3, n., oris, glory; honour dedicatio, s. 3, f., a dedication **dedico**, v. 1, to dedicate deduco, v. 3, xi, to bring down **defigo,** v. 3, xi, to thrust down defiuo, v. 3, xi, to flow down; sink down deformitas, s. 3, f., disfiguredefossus, part., fr. defodio, dug down in the ground defunctus, part., fr. defungor, dead defungor, v. dep., to finish **deinde**, adv., then; thence **delectatio,** s. 3, f., delight **delecto,** v. 1, to delight delectus, part., fr. deligo **delibero**, v. 1, to deliberate **deligo,** v. 3, egi, to choose Delphi, s. 2, m., pl., Delphi **demigro**, v. 1, to migrate demonstro, v. 1, to show **demum,** adv., at last **denego,** v. 1, to deny **deposco,** v. 3, to demand deprecator, s. 3, m., an intercessor **descendo,** v. 3, to descend desero, v. 3, to desert desiderium, s. 2, n., regret **desilio**, v. 3, ui., to leap down desisto, v. 3, stiti, to desist despicio, v. 3, exi, to despise destituo, v. 3, to desert desum, v. (like sum), to be

wanting; to fail

deterreo, v. 2, to frighten from ; detractus, part., fr. detraho, taken away detrudo, v. 3, to thrust down deus, s. 3, m. (gen. plur., sometimes deum), God; a god devictus, part., fr. devinco devinco, v. 3, vici, to conquer utterly dicatus, part., dedicated **dico**, v. 3, xi, to say; appoint dictator, s. 3, m., a dictator **dictum,** s. 2, n., a word didici, perf. of disco **dies,** s. 5, a day differo, v. 3, distuli, to differ dignor, v. dep. 1, to think worthy dii, pl. of deus dimico, v. 1, to struggle direptus, part., fr. diripio diripio, v. 3, to plunder discedo, v. 3, cessi, to depart disco, v. 3, to learn discors, a., discordant; in condiscretus, part., fr. discerno dispar, a., unequal dispono, v. 3, sui, to arrange disputo, v. 1, to argue; maintain one's opinion distans, part., distant; sepaditio, s. 3, f., power diutius, adv., longer (of time) diversus, part., different; separate. divido, v. 3, to divide divus, s. 2, m., a god (an epithet of deceased emperors) do, v. 1, dedi, to give doleo, v. 2, to grieve dolor, s. 3, m., grief dolus, s. 2, m., craft domesticus, a. 3 term., domestic dominus, s. 2, m., a master

domus, s. 4, f., a house; domum, acc., home donec, conj., until donum, s. 2, n., a gift dubito, v. 1, to doubt dubium, s. 2, n., doubt ducenti, a. 3 term., two hundred duco, v. 3, xi, to lead dulcedo, s. 3, f., dinis, deliciousness dum, conj., whilst duo, ae, o, numeral a., two dux, s. 3, m., a leader **B**, prep., from, out of ebrietas, s. 3, f., drunkenness editus, part., sprung from educo, v. 3, xi, to lead out effero, v. \bar{i} , to make wild effigies, s. 5, f., a likeness **egeo**, v_{\cdot} , to be in want of egi, perf., fr. ago ego, ist pers. pron., I egredior, v. dep., 3, to go out egregius, a. 3 term., illustrious egressus, part., fr. egredior ejectus, part., fr. ejecio ejicio, v. 3, eci, to drive away; cast out ejusmodi, of such kind; such emineo, v. 2, to be conspicuous emo, v. 3, to buy enim, conj., for eo, adv., thither eo, v. 4, ii, and ivi, to go eodem, abl. masc., and neut. of idem., adv., to the same place epulae, s. 1, f., pl., banquets eques, s. 3, m., a horseman equitatus, s. 4, m., cavalry equus, s. 2, m., a horse ereptus, part., fr. eripio erga, prep., towards ergastulum, s. 2, n., a prison

ergo, conj., therefore

erigo, v. 3, exi, to raise eripio, v. 3, ui. to take away; snatch away error, s. 3, m., an error erudio, v. 4, to educate et, conj., and; et -- et, both-and etiam, conj., also; even Etrusci, s. 2, m., pl., the Etruscans etsi, conj., although evaleo, v. 2, to grow strong eventus, s. 4, m., an event; a result; issue everto, v. 3, to destroy **ex**, prep., from; out of exanimis, a., breathless excedo, v. 3, cessi, to go out of **excio,** v. 4, to arouse excipio, v. 3, cepi, to receive excito, v. I, to excite **exemplum,** s. 2, π ., an example exerceo, v. 2, to exercise; pracexercitus, s. 4, m., an army exiguus, a. 3 term., small eximius, a. 3 term., remarkable existimo, v. I. to think exitium, s. 2, n., destruction **expedio,** v. 4, to set forth; explain **expello**, v. 3, puli, to drive out experior, v. dep., 4, pertus sum, to make trial or experiment expers, a., without a share of **expeto,** v. 3, to demand from explorator, s. 3, m., a scout **exploro**, v. I, to explore expulsus, part., fr. expello exquisitus, part., discovered **exspecto**, v. 1, to wait for exspire, v. I, to breathe forth; to expire **existo**, v. 1, stiti, to exist; to start up; to remain exstinguo, v. 3, xi, to destroy

exsul, s. 3, m., an exile

expulto, v. 1, to exult

extemple, adv., forthwith; at once externas, a. 3 term., foreign extremus, a. 3 term., last exten, v. 3, to strip, despoil

F. facilities c. 2, f. concentrative

facilities, s. 3, f., opportunity facilities, adv., more easily facio, v. 3, feci, to make; do factio, s. 3, f., a faction facta, supine pass. fr. facio factum, s. 2, n., a deed; exploit factus, part., fr. facio, moulded facultas, s. 3, f., permission fallo, v. 3, fefelli, to deceive; to escape the notice of **fama**, s. 1, f., fame familia, s. 1, f., a family familiaris, a., belonging to a family fas, z., indecl., right; a thing allowed by the gods faustus, a. 3 term., fortunate faveo, 2, vi., to favour favor, s. 3, m., favour fecundus, a. 3 term.; abounding in fefelli, perf., fr. fallo felix, a., happy; successful femina, s. 1, f., a woman; female **ferax.** a., fruitful ferme, adv., almost fero, v. 3, irreg., to carry; to . report ferociter, adv., fiercely ferox, a., fierce ferrum, s. 2, n., iron; a sword fertur, impers. v., fr. fero, it is told: said fessus, part., weary **festus**, a., festive; holding festival

files, s. 5, f., faith, honour files, s. 1, f., a daughter filius, s. 2, m., a son

fimus, s. 2, m., mud fingo, v. 3, nxi, to mould finis, s. 3, m., a territory finitimus, a. 3 term., neighbouring no, v., irreg. pass. of facio, to be made; to become: fit, it happens flagro, v. I, to burn; rage flumen, s. 3, n., a river; stream **fluo**, v. 3, xi, to flow fluvius, s. 2, m., a river foedo, v. 1, to pollute; stain foedus, s. 3, n., a treaty foedus, a. 3 term., foul; unsightly fons, s. 3, m., a fountain foras, adv., outside; out of fore, for futurum esse, fut. inf. of sum forem, same as essem, from sum foris, adv., abroad forte, adv., by chance fortis, a., strong, brave fortuna, s. 1, f., fortune forum, s. 2, n., the forum **IOSSA,** s. 1, f., a trench fragor, s. 3, m., a crash frater, s. 3, m., a brother fraudo, v. 1, to defraud fraus, s. 3, f., deceit fremo, v. 3, to complain frigus, s.3, n., oris, cold frons, s. 3, f., a forehead fructus, s. 4, m., a crop; produce fruges, s. 3, f. pl., fruits frugifer, a. 3 term., fruit-bearfrumentum, s. 2, n., corn fruor, v. dep. 3, to enjoy fudi, perf., fr. fundo fuga, s. 1, f., flight fugio, v. 3, to run away fulgeo, v. 2, si., to shine

fundo, v. 2, fudi, to rout

funus, s. 3, n., eris, a death; a funeral

G.

Gallia, s. 1, f., Gaul Gallus, s. 2, m., a Gaul gaudeo, v. 2, gavisus sum, to rejoice gaudium, s. 2, n., joy gemino, v. 1, to double gens, s. 3, f., a family genus, s.3, n., eris, kind; race; birth Germania, s. 1, f., Germany gero, v. 3, gessi, to bear, carry; to wage (war) Geryon, s. 3, m., onis, Geryon gigno, v. 3, genui, to produce gladius, s. 2, m., a sword glisco, v. 3, to grow gloria, s. 1, f., glory gradus, s. 4, m., a step; pos-ture: ingenti gradu, in commanding posture gramen, s. 3, n., herbage grandis, a., large gratia, s. 1, f., gratitude; influence; pl. gratiae, thanks gratificor, v. dep. 1, to desire to please gratissimus, a. 3 term., most pleasing gratulor, v. dep. 1, to congratulate gratus, a. 3 term., grateful; pleasing gravis, a., heavy; severe: aetate gravior, somewhat stricken in years gravo, v. 1, to oppress; weigh down grex, s. 3, m., a flock

Ħ.

habeo, v. 2, to have: habere orationem, to make a speech habito, v. 1, to inhabit; dwell in

habitus, s. 4, m., appearance: haereo, v. 2, haesi, to stick hasta, s. 1, f., a spear haud, adv., not haurio, v. 4, hausi, to drink in; close over (of water covering a body) herbidus, a. 3 term., grassy Hertha, s. 1, f., Hertha, a German goddess hiberna, s. 2, n., pl., winter quarters **hibernacula,** s. 2, n., pl., winter quarters hic, haec, hoc, pron., this hicce, gen. hujusce, same as hic **hiems,** s. 3, f., winter Homerus, s. 2. m., Homer **homo,** s. 3, c., a man honestus, a. 3 term., honourable horridus, a. 3 term., rough horror, s. 3, m., horror **hospitium**, s. 2, n., hospitality; intimacy **hostis,** s. 3, c., an enemy huc, adv., hither humanitas, s. 3, f., courtesy humanus, a. 3 term., human humerus, s. 2, m., a shoulder **humidior**, a., more moist humus, s. 2, f., the ground; clay

I.

ibam, v., imperf., fr. eo
ibi, adv., there
ictus, s. 4, m., a blow
ictus, part., struck
idem, eadem, idem, pron., the
same
ignarus, a. 3 term., ignorant
ignavus, a. 3 term., idle
ignis, s. 3, m., fire
ignobilis, a., ignoble
ignorantia, s. 1, f., ignorance

ignoro, v. I, not to know; pass., not to be known ignotus, part., unknown ille, a, ud, pron. : that (adj.); he, she, it (subs.) illic, adv., there illicio, v. 3, illexi, to entice illino, v. 3, to besmear **imago**, s. 3, f., an image imbecillus, a. 3 term., without strength imitatio, s. 3, f., imitation imitor, v., dep. 1, to imitate immemor, a., unmindful immensus, a. 3 term., measured; boundless immortalis, a., immortal impatiens, a., not able to bear impello, v. 3, puli, to drive in imperito, v. 1, to rule over imperium, s. 2, n., empire; domain impero, v. I, to rule over; require of; exact impetus, an attack; violence **impetro**, v. 1, to obtain impono, v. 3, sui, to put upon improviso, adv., unexpectedly impulsus, part., fr. impello in, prep., with abl., in; with acc., into incassum, adv., in vain incedo, v. 3, cessi, to enter incensus, part., burnt inceptum, s. 2, n., an undertaking incertus, a. 3 term., uncertain incipio, v. 3, cepi, to begin inclamo, v. 1, to shout at incline, v. r, to incline; to waver includo, v. 3, to shut up incommodum, s. 2, n., disadvantage; defeat incolumis, a., unhurt : safe increpo, v. I, ui and avi, to

rattle: to rail at

indigena, s. 1, c., a native indulgeo, v. 2, si., to indulge induo, v. 3, to put on; to clothe industria, s. 1, f., industry; ex industria, on purpose ineo, v., to enter infectus, part., fr. inficio infensus, a. 3 term., angry infero, v. to carry against; inferre bellum Aeduis, to make war against the Aedui infestus, a. 3 term., hostile; unfriendly inficio, v. 3, to stain; corrupt infimus, a. 3 term., lowest infirmus, a. 3 term., weak informis, a., ugly; uninviting ingenium, s. 2, n., talent; chaingens, a., great : immense inglorius, a., inglorious ingredior, v. dep. 3, gressus sum, to enter inimicitia, s. 1, f., an enmity iniquus, a. 3 term., unjust ; unprosperous; hard initium, s. 2, n., a beginning injuria, s. 1, f., wrong-doing; injury innoxius, a. 3 term., innocent inopia, s. 1, f., destitution; want inquio, v. defect., to say inscitia s. 1, f., unskilfulness insidiae, s. 1, f., pl., treachery insignis, a., noticeable; insignia, subs. pl., marks insperatus, a. 3 term., unhoped for instituo, v. 3, to bring up: form the character institutum, s. 2, n., an institution insto, v. 1, stiti, to be at hand instructus, part., from instruo instruo, v. 3, xi, to draw up (troops) insula, s. 1, f., an island insuper, adv., above

intactus, a. 3 term., unhurt integer, a. 3 term., whole; unwounded; upright intellectus, s. 4, m., an understanding; a meaning intelligo, v. 3, exi, to understand inter, prep., between intercedo, v. 3, cessi, to forbid intercessio, s. 3, f., the power of forbidding interfectus, part., fr. interficio interficio, v. 3, feci, to kill interimo, v. 3, emi, to kill intermitto, v. 3, misi, to break interrumpo, v. 3, *upi, to break in two intervallum, s. 2, n., a space intervenio, v. 4, to take part in intestinus, a. 3 term., internal intrepidus, a. 3 term., bold; courageous **intro**, v. 1, to enter invectus, part., fr. inveho inveho, v. 3, xi, to carry against; or into invenio, v. 4, veni, to find **invideo**, v. 2, to envy invisus, part., hated invitus, a., unwilling invoco, v. 1, to call upon ipse, a, um, pron., himself; herself; itself **ir**a, s. 1, f., anger iratus, a. 3 term., angry is, ea, id, pron., this **1ta,** *adv.*, so; thus itaque, conj., therefore **Iturus,** part. fut., fr. eo

J.

jaceo, v. 2, to lie down jacto, v. 1, to give out; publish jactus, s. 4, m., a throw jam, adv., now jubeo, v. 2, jussi, to order judicium, s. 2, n., judgment judico, v. 1, to judge jugulum, s. 2, n., a throat junctus, part., fr. jungo, joined junior, a., younger Juno, s. 3, f. onis, Juno jus, s. 3, n. juris, law; right jussus, part., fr. jubeo juvenis, s. 3, c., a youth juventus, s. 3, f., the youth (young persons as a body)

L.

labor, s. 3, m., labour labor, v. dep. 3, lapsus sum, to slip down lacryma, s. 1, f., a tear **lacus,** s. 4, m., a lake lactus, a. 3 term., glad; pleasant lamentum, s. 2, n., lamentation late, adv., widely Latinus, a. 3 term., a Latin lateo, v. 2, to lie hid latus, s. 3, n., a side; ab latere, on the side latus, part., fr. fero laus, s. 3, f., praise legatio, s. 3, f., an embassy legatus, s. 2, m., a lieutenant, deputy; an ambassador **legio**, s. 3, f., a legion lex, s. 3, f., a law liber, s. 2, m., bri, a book **liberator**, s. 3, m., a liberator libertas, s. 3, f., liberty licentia, s. 1, f., license licet, impers. v., it is allowed **lignum**, s. 2, n., wood **limen,** s. 3, n., a threshold lineamentum, s. 2, m., a form, shape; a stroke (in painting) lingua, s. 1, f., a tongue

loca, pl., fr. locus
loco, v. 1, to place
locus, s. 2, m., pl. n., a place
longe, adv., widely; by far
loquor, v. dep. 3, locutus sum,
to speak
lucror, v. dep. 1, to gain
ludibrium, s. 2, n., a laughingstock
ludus, s. 2, m., a game
lugeo, v. 2, xi, to bewail;
mourn

M.

macies, s. 5, f., emaciation magis, adv., more; rather magister, s. 2, m., a master magistratus, s. 4, m., a magistrate; an office, magistracy magnopere, adv., greatly magnus, a. 3 term., great majestas, s. 3, f., majesty major, jus, a., greater **majores,** s. 3, c., pl., ancestors male, adv., ill; badly maleficium, s. 2, n., a doing of harm malo, irreg. v., to prefer malum, s. 2, n., evil mandatum, s. 2, n., a command **mando**, v. i, to command; charge maneo, v. 2, si, to remain. manes, s. 3, pl., manes, the infernal gods manipulus, s. 2, m., a company (of soldiers) **mano**, v. 1, to flow; spread manus, s. 4, f., a hand; a band (of men) **mare**, s. 3, n., the sea maritus, s. 2, m., a husband marmor, s. 3, n., marble **Mars**, s. 3, m., Mars; war mater, s. 3, f., a mother

materia, s. 1, f., a material matrimonium, s. 2, n., marriage maturo, v. I, to hasten maxime, adv., chiefly meditor, v. dep. 1, to meditate medius, a. 3 term., middle; intervening; nihil medium, nothing moderate; in medium, into the middle membra, s. 2, n., pl., the limbs **memini.** v., defect; to remember memoria, s. 1, f., memory; record **memoro.** v. 1. to relate mens, s. 3, f., a mind mentio, s. 3, f., mention **mereo**, v. 2, to deserve metus, s. 4, m., fear mico, v. r. to glitter mihi, dat., fr. ego miles, s. 3, m., a soldier militia, s. 1, f., warfare; service in war minaciter, adv., in a threatening manner minime, adv., very little ministro, v. 1, to minister; wait minitor, v. dep. 1, to threaten minor, v. dep. 1, to threaten minor, us, a., less minus, adv., less miraculum, s. 2, n., a wonder; miracle mirus, a. 3 term., wonderful misceo, v. 2, to mix; miscuere certamina, they charged one another miseror, v. dep. 1, to pity missus, part., fr. mitto, missae sunt preces, prayers were uttered mixtus, part., fr. misceo, confused

modo, adv., only; non modo is

modo non, not only not

sometimes written for non

moenia,'s. 2, n., pl., walls **moles,** s. 3, f., a mass molestia, s. 1, f., trouble moneo, v. 2, to advise monumentum, s. 2, n., a monument moribundus, a. 3 term., dying morior, v. dep. 3, mortuus sum, to die mors, s. 3, f., death mortalis, a., mortal **mortales,** s. g, c., pl., mortals mos, s. 3, m., moris, custom; manner motus, s. 4, m., movement moveo, v. 2, to move mox, adv., soon; afterwards mugio, v. 4, to bellow muliebris, a., womanish multitudo, s. 3, f., a multitude multus, a. 3 term., much; many munimentum, s. 2, n., a defence munitio, s. 3, f., a fortification munus, s. 3, n., eris, a gift murus, s. 2, m., a wall muto, v. I, to change N.

modus, s. 2, m., manner

nam, conj., for
narro, v. r., to tell of
natio, s. 3, f., a nation; tribe
natus, part., born
natus, s. 4, m., birth; magno
natu quidam, an old man
navis, s. 3, f., a ship
ne, conj., lest; ne quidem, not
even
nec, conj., nor; nec—nec, neither;
nor
necesse, a., necessary
nego, v. I, to deny
negotium, s. 2, n., a business;

affair

nemo, s. 3, c., no one nemus, s. 3, n., a grove nepos, s. 3, m., a grandson nequagnam, adv., by no means neque, same as nec **nequeo**, v., to be unable **nequicquam**, adv., in vain neutro, adv., in neither direction nexus, part., bound; one in prison ni, conj., unless nihil, s. n. indecl., nothing nitor, v. 3, nisus sum, to lean upon; depend upon **no**, v. I, to swim nobilis, a., noble; well-known nobilissimus, a. 3 term., most distinguished nolo, v., irreg., to be unwilling **nomen,** s. 3, n., a name non, adv., not **nondum**, adv., not yet nonnullus, a. 3 lerm., some noscito, v. I, to recognize nosco, v. 3, perf., novi, (with present meaning,) to know noster, tra, trum, poss. pro., notus, part., fr. nosco; notum est, it is known novi, v. 3, see nosco **novissimus**, a. 3 term., latest **novus,** a. 3 term., new **nox**, s. 3, f., night nubes, s. 3, f., a cloud numen, s. 3, n., a deity numerus, s. 2, m., a number **nungnam**, adv., never **nuntio**, v. 1, to report

0.

O! interj., oh! ob, prep., on account of objectus, part., fr. objicio, opposite objicto, v. 3, jeci, to fling before;

expose to; to place in front oblivio, s. 3, f., oblivion Obliviscor, v. dep. 3, oblitus sum, to forget **obruo**, v. 3, to overwhelm observe, v. I, to observe obses, s. 3, c., sidis, a hostage obsisto, v. 3, stiti, to stand in front of; to resist obsitus, part., covered obstinatus, part., fixed; unmoved obsto, v. 1, stiti, to hinder **obstupefacio**, v. 3, to stupify obtentus, s. 4, m., a covering obtestor, v. dep., r, to call to witness, call upon; to beseech obtineo, v. 2, to hold; to posobversor, v. dep. 1, to be present before **Obversus**, part., turned towards anything **occido,** v. 3, to slay occipio, v. 3, cepi, to begin occisus, part,, fr. occido occumbo, v. 3, cubui, to lie down: be laid low **occupo,** v. I, to seize occurro, v. 3, to meet with; to pass before ; to occur oceanus, s. 2, m., the ocean oculus, s. 2, m., an eye odium, s. 2, n., hatred **odi**, v., defect., to hate **odor,** s. 3, m., a perfume olim, adv., once, formerly Olympicus, a. 3 term., Olympian omnis, a., all omnino, adv., altogether onero, v. 1, to burden onus, s. 3, n., oneris, a burden operosus, a. 3 term., troublesome

opinio, s. 3, f., an opinion opperior, v. 4, to wait for oppidum, s. 2, n., a town oppressus, part., fr. opprimo opprimo, v. 3, pressi, to overwhelm oppugno, v. I, to attack; to besiege opa, opis, s. 3, f., aid; summa ope, with the greatest carefulness; opes, wealth optimus, a. 3 term., best opus, s. 3, n., work; need ordo, s. 3, m., dinis, a rank (in battle); ordinem ducere, to be a centurion origo, s. 3, f., an origin oris, gen. of os. os, s. 3, n., a countenance osculum, s. 2, n., a kiss **ostendo**, v. 3, to declare **ostento**, v. i, to expose; vaunt (oneself) otium, s. 2, n., ease ovans, part., triumphing

P.

pabulum, s. 2, n., fodder paene, adv., almost pagus, s. 2, m., a canton palam, adv., openly pallor, s. 3, m., paleness palma, s. 1, f., a palm paludatus, a. 3 term., wearing a military cloak palus, s. 3, f., a marsh panis, s. 3, m., bread par, a., equal paratus, part., prepared parens, s. 3, c., a parent **pareo**, v. 2, to obey parma, s. 1, f., a shield pars, s. 3, f., a part partior, v. dep. 4, to divide partus, part., obtained parum, adv., little; too little

parumper, adv., for a little while pastor, s. 3, m., a shepherd **pater**, s. 3, m., a father paternus, a. 3 term., belonging to one's father patientia, s. 1, f., endurance patior, v. dep. 3, passus sum, to endure patria, s. 1, f., one's native country patricius, a. 3 term., patrician **pauci,** a. 3 *term.*, pl., few **paullo,** adv., a little **pavor**, s. 3, m., alarm pax, s. 3, f., peace pectus, s. 3, n., a breast pecunia, s. 1, f., money pecus, s. 3, n., oris, cattle **pedestris**, a., of foot soldiers **pendo,** v. 3, to pay penetrale, s. 3, n., a shrine pependi, perf. of pendo per, prep., through; by perculsus, part., daunted percutio, v. 3, cussi, to strike; wound perdo, v. 3, didi, to lose peremptus, part., wasted away perfacilis, a., very easy perficio, v. 3, feci, to accomplish perfugio, v. 3, fugi, to fly to pergo, v. 3, perrexi, to go forward **perinde.** adv., equally; to the same extent as others periturus, part. fut., fr. pereo, doomed to perish permitto, v. 3, misi, to allow; entrust perpetro, v. 1, to perform **persequor**, v., dep. 3, to follow up persevero, v. I, to persevere **persolvo**, v. 3, to pay fully perspicuus, a. 3 term., clear

perstringo, v. 3, nxi, to bind; hold fast persuadeo, v. 3, si, to persuade pertinacia, s. 1, f., obstinacy **pervenio**, v. 4, to arrive **pervicacia**, s. 1, f., obstinacy pes, s. 3, m., pedis, a foot **pessimus**, a. 3 term., worst pestis, s. 3, f., plague; destruction **peto**, v., 3, ii and ivi, to seek pictura, s. 1, f., painting pietas, s. 3, f., piety; dutifulness **pignus,** s. 3, n., oris, a pledge pius, a. 3 term., pious; dutiful **placeo**, v. 2, to please **placide**, adv., peacefully placidus, a. 3 term., peaceful **plango**, v. 3, nxi, to bewail planities, s. 5, f., a plain **plane**, adv., wholly; altogether plebs, s. 3, f., the people, populace plenissimus, a. 3 term., most plurimum, adv., most; plurimum posse, to be the most powerful plus, a., pluris, more poena, s. 1, f., penalty; punishment polliceor, v. dep. 3, to promise **pomarium**, s. 2, n., an orchard pomum, s. 2, n., an apple pono, v. 3, sui, to place; to lay aside pons, s. 3, m., a bridge pontifex, s. 3, m., a pontiff populatio, s. 3, f., a laying waste populor, v. dep. 1, to lay waste **populus**, s. 2, m., a people porro, adv., forward; moreover porto, v. 1, to carry positus, part. fr. pono possum, irreg. v., to be able posteri, s. 2, m. pl., posterity

posteritas, s. 3, f., posterity posterus, a. 3 term., next postquam, conj., after that **postremo**, adv., at last **postulatum**, s. 2, n., a demand potestas, s. 3, f., power potior, v. dep. 4, to gain possession of **potissimum**, adv., most of all potius, adv., rather poto, v. 1, to drink prae, prep., before; in comparison with praecedo, v. 3, cessi, to surpass **praecipio**, v. 3, to instruct praecipue, adv., specially **praeda**, s. 1, f., booty praedico, v. 1, to assert **praedico**, v. 3, xi, to warn praeficio, v. 3, feci, to put in command of praemitto, v. 3, si, to send forward **praemium**, s. 2, n., a reward praesens, part., present **praesidium**, s. 2, n., a garrison; defence praesto, v. I, stiti, to give; afford **praesum.** v., to be in command of praeter, prep., except; besides **praetereo**, v., to pass by praeterquam, adv., except pravus, a. 3 term., vicious precis, s. 3, f., a prayer precor, v. dep. I, to pray **primo**, adv., at first **primores,** s. 3, m., pl., the chief men **primum**, adv., first primus, a. 3 term., first; in primum, into the front prior, a., former; before anoprinceps, a., chief; s. 3, m., a. chief pristinus, a. 3 term., ancient

prius, adv., formerly; before priusquam, conj., before that privatus, a. 3 term., private pro, prep., before, in front of; for, in behalf of; in place of: in proportion to probrum, s. 2, n., a disgrace proceres, s. 3, m., pl., lords procumbo, v. 3, cubui, to lie down procul, adv., far off **proelium**, s. 2, n., a battle profectus, part. perf. act., fr. proficiscor proficiscor, v. dep. 3, to set **prohibeo**, v. 2, to prevent; to keep back or off prolabor, v. dep. 3, to slip forprolapsus, part. act. perf.. fr. prolabor promissus, part., allowed to grow: long **pronuntio**, v. I, to announce; promise **prope.** adv., almost propius, prep., nearer to propono, v. 3, sui, to publish propter, prep., on account of **propulso**, v. 1, to repel prosequor, v. dep. 3, to attend provincia, s. 1, f., a province **provolo**, v. 1, to hurry forward proximus, a. 3 term., next publicus, a. 3 term., public pudor, s. 3, m., shame puella, s. 1, f., a girl **puer,** s. 2, m., a boy pugna, s. 1, f., a fight; a battle pugnatum est, impers. v., fr. pugno, it was fought pugno, v. 1, to fight pulcher, a. 3 term., beautiful pulchritudo, s. 3, f., beauty pulvis, s. 3, m., eris, dust puto, v. I, to think

Pythicus, a. 3, term., Pythian

Q.

qua, adv., where quaero, v. 3, sivi, to seek quaesitus, part., fr. quaero qualis, a., such as ; as ; of what kind quam, conj., than quamvis, conj., although; however much quando, conj., when ; si quando, if at any time quantum, adv., as much as quantus, a. 3 term., how much; how great quanquam, conj., although quartus, a. 3 term., fourth quatenus, adv., how far queror, v. dep. 3, questus sum, to complain qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who; which; also. indef. pron., any: and interrog., who? what? quia, conj., because quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, whosoever; whatsoever quidam, pron., certain; a certain one quidem, adv., indeed quies, s. 3, f., etis, rest quiesco, v. 3, evi, to rest quilibet, quaelibet, quid, and quodlibet, any whatsoever quin, conj., but that quintus, a. 3 term., fifth quippe, adv., because; as being quis, quae, quid, indef. pron., any; interrog., who? what? quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, anyone; anything quo, adv., whither

quod, conj., because

quoque, adv., also

quominus, conj., but that quum, conj., when; since

R.

rapio, v. 3, ui, to hurry on; to take hastily ratio, s. 3, f., reason; manner ratus, part., thinking receptaculum, s. 2, n., a receprecipio, v. 3, cepi, to take back; regain recte, adv., rightly **recuso**, v. I, to refuse; to shrink back **reddo**, v. 3, didi, to give back; return redeo, v., to go back; return refello, v. 3, to refute refero, v. 3, tuli, to take back; referre pedem, to retreat **reficio**, v. 3, to refresh regno, v. I, to reign regnum, s. 2, n., a kingdom **rego**, v. 3, xi, to govern; to direct relatus, part., ir. refero relictus, part., fr. relinguo **relinguo**, v. 3, *liqui*, to leave reliquus, a. 3 term., remaining **remedium,** s. 2, n., a remedy reminiscor, v. dep. 3, to remember renuntio, v. 1, to bring back word; to report require, v. 3, sivi, to require: to ask for again; to ask again **repentinus**, a. 3 term., sudden reporto, v., I, to bring back reprehenso, v. 1, to take hold of res, s. 5, f., a thing; an affair rescindo, v. 3, scidi, to break down (a bridge) **respicio**, v. 3, exi, to look back **respondeo**, v. 2, to answer

responsum, s, 2, n., an answer restituo, v. 3, to restore retardo, v. I, to stop retro, adv., backwards **reverto**, v. 3, ti, to return revoco, v. 1. to call back rex, s. 3, m., a king Rhodanus, s. 2, the Rhone rigor, s. 3, m., rigour ripa, s. 1, f., a bank rite, adv., duly ritus, s. 4, m., a ceremony robur, s. 3, n., oris, strength; courage robustior, a., stronger rogatio, s. 3, f., a proposal; bill **rogo**, v. r, to ask rogus, s. 2, m., a funeral pile Roma, s. I, f., Rome Romanus, a. 3 term., Roman **rumor**, s. 3, m., rumour ruptus, part., fr. rumpo, broken rutilus, a. 3 term., red

8.

sacerdos, s. 3, c., a priest saepio, v. 4, to enclose salus, s. 3, f., health Salpinas, a. atis, Salpinatian sanctus, a. 3 term. holy sanguis, s. 3, m., inis, blood sapiens, a., wise sarcina, s. 1, f., a pack satiatus, part., wearied satis, adv., sufficiently: enough satur, a. 3 term., full-fed sauclus, a. 3 term., wounded scilicet, adv., of course; doubtless sclo, v. 4, to know sciscitor, v. dep. 1, to inquire scrutor, v. dep. 1, to search

scutum, s. 2, n., a shield **secretus**, part., secret

secum, with themselves

secundus. a., 3 term., second securus, a. 3 term., careless secutus, part., fr. sequor sed, conj., but sedes, s. 3, f., an abode seges, s. 3, f. etis, a crop **segrego**, v. I, to separate **semper**, adv., always senatus, s. 4, m., the senate senatus-consultum, s. 2, n., a decree of the senate senectus, s. 3, f., old age senex, s. 3, m., senis, an old man. sententia, s. 1. f., an opinion sentio, v. 4, si, to feel; perceive **septentrio**, s. 3, m., the north **septimus**, a. 3 term., seventh sepulchrum, s. 2, n., a tomb sepultura, s. 1, f., a burial sequor, v. dep. 3, to follow serius, a. 3 term., serious sermo, s. 3, m., speech **sero**, adv., late **servitium**, s. 2, n., slavery; pl., servitia, slaves servitus, s. 3, f., slavery **Bervus,** s. 2, m., a slave **Bese**, same as se, acc. of sui seu, same as sive BOX, a. indecl., six si, conj., if Bic, conj., so **sidus,** s. 3, n., eris, a star **signum**, s. 2, n., a sign; a standard **silentium**, s. 2, n., silence silva, s. 1, f., a wood **simulacrum**, s. 2, n., a likeness simulatio, s. 3, f., pretence similis, a., like simul, conj., as soon as; adv., at the same time sin, conj., but if sincerus, a. 3 term., pure; unmixed sine, prep., without

singulus, a. 3 term., each; separate sino, v. 3, sivi, to permit; to expose sitis, s. 3, f., thirst sive, conj., whether; sive-sive, whether-or sodalis, s. 3, c., a companion; friend soleo, v. 2, solitus sum, to be accustomed sollicitudo, s. 3, f., anxiety solum, adv., only solus, a. 3 term., alone; only somnus, s. 2, m., sleep sopor, s. 3, m., sleep soror, s. 3, f., a sister **BOTS**, s. I, f., chance; fate BOSDES, a., pitis, safe spatium, s. 2, n., a space species, s. 5, f., appearance; kind: beauty spectaculum, s. 2, n., a spectacle specto, v. I, to look upon; behold; look **specus,** s. 4, m., f., and n., a cave spelunca, s. 1, f., a cave **sperno**, v. 3, sprevi, to despise **spero**, v. 1, to hope spes, s. 5, f., hope spictium, s. 2, n., a spear spiritus, s. 4, m., breath splendens, part., shining **spolio**, v. 1, to spoil, strip sponte, adv., of one's own accord; sponte sud, of his own accord squalor, s. 3, m., filth statim, adv., immediately statio, s. 3, f., a post; station statua, s. r, f., a statue statuo, v. 3, to determine steti, perf., fr. sto stipendium, s. 2, n., pay; tribute

sto, v. I, steti, to stand

strages, s. 3, f., slaughter strues, s. 3, f., a heap studeo, v. 2, to aim at; novis rebus studere, to aim at a revolution .studium, s. 2, n., desire; zeal; a pursuit; studia, (sometimes) partizanship **stultitia,** s. 1, f., folly stupeo, v. 2, to be astonished: to be dumb sub, prep., under **subdo**, v. 3, didi, to put under **subso.** v., to go under; undertake subigo, v. 3, egi, to subdue subitus, a. 3 term. sudden sublatus, part., fr. tollo, having been raised sublicius, a. 3 term., made of subsidiarius, a. 3 term., that is sent to the aid of another: subsidiarii, the reserves **subsisto**, v. 3, stiti, to make a stand **subterraneus**, a. 3 term., subterranean succedo, v. 3, cessi, to come after; succeed **sufficio,** v. 3, to supply **suffugium**, s. 2, n., a refuge suggero, v. 3, gessi, to supply sui, reflex. pron., gen., of himself; herself; itself sum, auxiliary verb, perf., fui, inf., esse, to be summus, a. 3 term., highest sumo, v. 3, psi, to take sumptus, s. 4, m., cost super, prep., over; above superbus, a. 3 term., proud superincido, v. 3, to fall down upon superior, a., higher superne, adv., from above FRDETO, v. I. to overcome

superstes, a., surviving; superstes erit, he will survive suppedito, v. 1, to suffice suppeto, v. 3, to suffice susciplo, v. 3, eepi, to undertake suspicio, v. 3, exi, to look up at suspicio, s. 3, f., suspicion sustineo, v. 2, to sustain suus, a, um, poss. pron., his own; her own; its own suusmet, same as suus, but laying a little more emphasis on its meaning

T.

tabes, s. 3, f., consumption **taceo**, v. 2, to be silent taceor, pass. of taceo, to be kept talis, a., such; talis-qualis, such-as tam, adv., so tamen, conj., notwithstanding; however tanto, adv., by so much tantum, adv., only tantus, a. 3 term., so great tegula, s. i, f., a tile telum, s. 2, n., a dart; weapon temere, adv., rashly temeritas, s. 3, f., rashness **tempero**, v. 1, to refrain tempestas, s. 3, f., a storm **templum**, s. 2, n., a temple tempus, s. 3, n. oris, time tergum, s. 2, n., a back; a tergo, behind ternus, a. 3 term., three each: terni juvenes, the three pairs of youths terra, s. 1, f., earth; land terrenus, a. 3 term., made of earth terreo. v. 2. to frighten

tertius, a. 3 term., third testor, v. dep. 1, to testify; assert **Tiberinus**, a. 3 term., belonging to the Tiber Tiberis, s. 3 m., the Tiber Tigurinus, a. 3, term., Tigurinian timeo. v. 2. to fear toga, s. I, f., a man's coat tolero, v. i, to bear; endure torpeo, v. 2, to be numbed: to be still totus, a. 3 term., the whole; all **trado**, v. 3, didi, to hand over; to relate traho, v. 3, xi, to draw trajicio, x. 3, eci, to throw across; to pierce; to cross trano, v. I, to swim across tranquillitas, s. 3, f., tranquiltranquillus, a. 3 term., quiet transduco, v, 3, xi, to lead across transeo, v., to cross over transfigo, v. 3, xi, to run through transfixus, part., fr. transfigo transversus, part., laid across; extransverso, cross-wise trecenti, a. 3 term. pl., three hundred trepidus, a. 3 term., shrinking tres, tria, a., three tribunicius, a. 3 term., of the tribunes **tribunus**, a. 2, m., a tribune tribuo, v. 3, to give **tributum,** s. 2, n., a taxtrigeminus, a. 3 term., threefold; trigemini fratres, three brothers born at the same time triginta, thirty

tristis, a., sad; poor (cultu)
tristitia, s., f., sadness
triumphus, s. 3, m., a triumph
tuli, perf. of fero
tum, adv., then
tumultuosus, a. 3 term., stormy;
fierce
tumulus, s. 2, m., a mound
turch, same as tum
turch, s. 1, f., a crowd; multitude
turbulentus, a. 3 term. turbulent
turpis, a., disgraceful
Tusculanus, a. 3 term., Tusculan

U.

ubi, adv., where : when

ulterior, a., farther ultro, adv., of one's own accord ; ultro citroque, to and fro unde, adv., whence undique, adv., from, or on, all sides unice, adv., singularly universus, a. 3 term., whole; universal: in universum, as a whole unus, a. 3 term., one unusquisque, unaquaeque, unumquidque, each one **usura,** s. 1, f., usury **USUS**, s. 4, m., use ut, conj., that; as; when uter, utra, utrum, pron., which of two uterque, a. 3 term., both of two uti, same as ut utinam, adv., would that utor, v. dep. 3, usus sum, to use utroque, adv., in both directions utrum, conj., whether **uzor**, s. 3, f., a wife

V.

vaco, v. I, to be free from, quit of **vado,** v. 3, to go **Vagor**, v. dep. 1, to wander **Valeo**, v. 2, to be well; to be strong validus, a. 3 term., strong **Vas**, s. 3, n., a vase; vessel vectus, part., fr. veho vehiculum, s. 2, n., a chariot **veho**, v. 3, xi, to carry **Velens,** a., of Veii, Veientine velut, conj., as; as if **vena**, s. 1, f., a vein **Veneo**, v. (conjug., like eo), to be sold venerabilis, a., venerable **veneratio**, s. 3, f., reverence veneror, v. dep. 1, to venerate **venio**, v. 4, veni, to come **ventosior**, a., more windy ventum est., impers. v., fr. venio, it was, or has been, come venturus, part. fut., fr. venio **ver**, s. 3, n., spring **verber**, s. 3, n., a stripe; blow vereor, v. dep. 2, to fear **verius,** adv., more truly Versus, prep., towards **verto**, v, 3, to turn; reverse verutum, s. 2, n., a dart **Vescor**, v. dep. 3, to feed upon **vestigium**, s. 2, n., a track **vestis,** s. 3, f., a garment vetus, a., veteris, old **Via, s.** \mathbf{I} , \mathbf{f} ., a road; a journey

viator. s. 3, m., a traveller vice, s. 3, f., abl. case, in place of **victor,** s, 3, m., a conqueror victoria, s. 1, f., victory **victus,** s. 4, m., food **vicus,** s. 2, m., a street **video**, v. 2, di, to see videor, pass. of video, to seem vigilia, s. 1, f., a watch (a division of the night) **vilitas,** s. 3, f., cheapness **villa,** s. 1, f., a farmhouse vinco, v. 3, vici, to conquer **vinum**, s. 2, n., wine **vir.** s. 2, m., a man virtus, s. 3, f., valour; virtue VIS, s. 3, f., pl., vires, strength; vim facere, to be violent; to force a passage visus, part., fr. video vitium, s. 2, n., vice **vivo**, v. 3, xi, to live vocabulum, s. 2, n., a word; a name **voco**, v. 1, to call **volo**, irreg. v., to wish voluntarius, a. 3 term., voluntary voluntas, s. 3, f., consent **volvo**, v. 3, to roll ; revolve **VOB,** pers. pron. pl., you **VOV60,** v. 2, vi, to vow **vox**, s. 3, f., a voice; a saying **vulgo**, adv., publicly; commonly among the people **vulnero**, v. 1, to wound **vulnus, s. 3, n., a wound**

£



